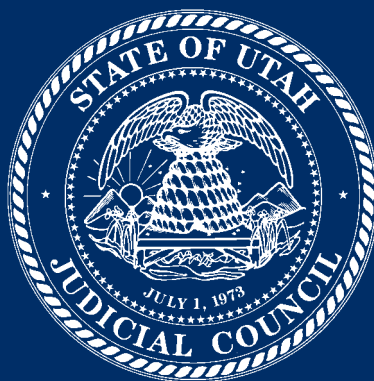


UTAH'S STATE COURTS  
2003 ANNUAL REPORT *to the* COMMUNITY


*Children, Families  
& Communities*



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*O*n behalf of our dedicated judges and court staff, I am pleased to provide this Report on the important work taking place in courthouses across the state. As we look back on 2002, the courts came under the leadership of Christine M. Durham, who on April 3, 2002, was sworn in as Utah's thirty-ninth Chief Justice. Our justice court system grew with the establishment of new courts in West Valley City and Salt Lake City, and like the rest of state government, we were faced with the challenges of multiple budget reductions.

Difficult economic times can be particularly hard on some of the most vulnerable in our community, namely children and families. In this year's Report to the Community, we highlight the work of our District and Juvenile Courts in the area of children and family law. As this part of the work of the courts continues to increase and the resources are stretched further and further, collaboration with other state and local organizations and individuals responsible for promoting and protecting the well-being of children and families becomes increasingly important. Such collaboration has led to many new ideas and innovative programs aimed at providing better outcomes for children and families in our communities. Our thanks go out to all those both inside and outside the courts who have worked so hard to improve how courts address cases involving children and families.

We welcome your questions and hope that the material which follows will encourage you to learn even more about your courts.

Daniel J. Becker  
State Court Administrator



"Our vision is of a future where every Utah child has developmentally-appropriate experience with law-related education each year from kindergarten through graduation, where every school in the state has a working partnership with its community courts, judges and staff, and where every teacher has the support he or she needs to help prepare our children for their roles as citizens and defenders of the rule of law in a constitutional democracy."

Hon. Christine M. Durham  
Chief Justice  
Utah Supreme Court

# Strengthening the Ties that Bind

## *Service to Children and Families*

Children are dependent on adults in a way that adults are not dependent on one another. If children are abused or neglected by those responsible for caring for them, the juvenile court must step in to ensure protective care for the child. A fundamental role of the juvenile court is that of parent to every child who comes before it.

## *Commitment to Timely Permanency for Children in Juvenile Court*

When the juvenile court is called on to act as a parent to a child before the court, decision-making must occur swiftly to meet the developmental needs of children, while ensuring that due process is afforded to all parties. Demonstrating its commitment to timely permanency for children, the Utah Courts recently underwent an extensive evaluation of the effects of court improvement on the abuse and neglect process. The evaluation, funded by a federal grant administered by the Utah Court Improvement Project (CIP), studied how quickly Utah courts were addressing the needs of children in child protection cases, and the overall quality of the process.

The results of the evaluation have been encouragingly positive, as demonstrated by the following finding:

*“While there are certainly many challenges facing the system, and room for improvement, overall the Utah Juvenile Court is....compliant with statutorily and federally mandated time frames.....and in holding itself, the child welfare agency, and the broader community accountable for achieving safe, timely permanency for children.”*

A review of cases statewide reflected that most child protection cases were resolved 256 days from their inception, and that in most cases, family circumstances were corrected such that the children could be reunified with their families.

“As the results of this evaluation empirically demonstrate, the Utah Juvenile Court is grounded in best practices for child abuse and neglect cases. Throughout the state . . . it is clear that the juvenile court and child welfare system is dedicated to the children and the families it serves. While there are certainly many challenges facing the system, and room for improvement, overall the Utah Juvenile Court is generally compliant with statutorily and federally mandated time frames, following the best practice recommendations of the RESOURCE GUIDELINES, and holding itself, the child welfare agency, and the broader community accountable for achieving safe, timely permanency for children.”

*An Evaluation of Utah Court Improvement Project Reforms and Best Practices: Results and Recommendations (November 2002).*

## *Parental Rights and Representation*

Timely decisions are not the only indicator of quality in the courts' child welfare process. When child welfare is involved, it is crucial that families have the opportunity to be heard in court. A parent's attorney plays an essential role in a child protection hearing. An attorney's key function is to ensure procedural fairness for parents in the court process and to prevent the state from making errors harmful to both parents and children. Unrepresented parents are at a severe disadvantage in child protection cases. The average parent who is involved in child protection proceedings is unfamiliar with agency procedures and operations, with the child welfare law, and with courtroom procedures. Stemming from the recommendations of the statewide evaluation, Utah's Court Improvement Project will continue to support training for parent's attorneys, and minimum standards for representation.







### *Drug Court for Parents*

Dependency drug court – a judicial approach to addressing the treatment needs of parents addicted to drugs – has been expanded to five of Utah's eight judicial districts. Dependency drug court thoroughly examines alternative services and overcomes barriers to treatment to ensure children and families receive the services necessary to promote family reunification.

Frequent judicial reviews and an emphasis on service and treatment promote parental compliance and positive outcomes. According to Judge Frederic Oddone, Third District Court Dependency Drug Court, "When drug-dependent parents first come before the court, their lives are failing. After two to three months in Drug Court, they are out of jail, in treatment, drug-free, healthier, and happier."

Given the success of dependency drug courts, Utah courts will consider expansion of the program, as well as other therapeutic justice models which emphasize close support of families by the court and child welfare agency.

*As soon as I realized that I couldn't have my drugs and my kids,  
I had to make a choice."*

*Successful Dependency Drug Court Graduate*

### *Speedy Appeals of Juvenile Court Cases*

When a parent is unwilling or unable to care for a child, his or her parental rights must be terminated so that the child may be adopted into another family. The emphasis on finding permanent families for foster children who cannot safely be returned home has resulted in an increase in the numbers of termination of parental rights proceedings and appeals. Termination proceedings are the most difficult and hard-fought hearings in juvenile court. Appeals of these decisions must be handled in a timely manner.

Utah's juvenile court is addressing the issue of expediting appeals by amending rules governing the appeals process to expedite proceedings, and facilitate permanency for children. In addition, all juvenile courtrooms will be upgraded to digital recordings of court proceedings by April 2003 and a court reporter will be available in termination of parental rights hearings. The prompt preparation of transcripts is shortening the time required for the appeal, thus allowing children to be placed in loving and safe homes in a timely fashion.

### *Judicial Council's Standing Committee on Children and Family Law*

The Judicial Council's Standing Committee on Children and Family Law was formed to foster collaborative efforts among organizations and individuals responsible for promoting and protecting the well-being of children and families. The Committee is comprised of representatives of the Utah Senate and House of Representatives, the Department of Human Services, the Utah State Bar, judges, and professionals involved in legal issues related to children. The Committee is charged to act as a continuing forum in which to discuss and resolve issues. The Committee's current studies include:

- Public Access to Dependency Proceedings
- Special Masters in High-Conflict Divorces
- Custody Evaluation Procedures
- Protective Orders for Children

This year, with input from judges, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), the Office of the Guardian ad Litem, and the Legal Aid Society of Salt Lake County, the committee proposed legislation to move protective orders obtained on behalf of minor children from the district to the juvenile court. The proposed legislation simplifies and clarifies the jurisdiction of the district court and juvenile court, making it easier for parents to obtain protection for minor children.

# Innovative Court Programs

*The preferred approach to resolving parental disputes is negotiation, not confrontation. The win/lose nature of formal court proceedings often exacerbates existing conflicts to the detriment of both parents and children. The function of courts often extends beyond making and enforcing judgments. Innovative court programs are one way the courts are meeting their responsibility to help families address problems before they become acute.*

## *Divorce Education for Parents Program*

Divorce is not part of anyone's long term plans. In spite of that fact, twenty soon-to-be-divorced parents sit in a classroom at the YMCA in Brigham City. At the same time, twenty-five parents sit in a class at the Cedar City Medical Center, while sixty parents turn up for a class in Salt Lake City. All around the state, thirty times per month, divorcing parents attend a one-time, two-hour class that helps them understand how they can help their children during this difficult family crisis. Since 1994, divorcing parents have been required by statute to attend the class. Some go willingly, hungry for the help this class will offer. Others go reluctantly, not quite sure what to expect. But when the class is finished, 94% report that they found the class worthwhile and that they will cooperate with their co-parent to lessen the trauma of divorce on their children.

*From the Utah State Prison: "I learned a lot of things from this class. But I especially learned how to be a better father and not fight with their mother all the time. I don't want my kids to end up where I ended up."*

## *Third District Court Co-Parenting Mediation Program*

The Third District Court instituted its Co-Parenting Mediation Program to assist parents experiencing problems with child visitation. Visitation problems are referred to the program for screening and referral to mediation. Parents are provided with supervised visitation (parent-time) and neutral exchange services. They also participate in mediation where they can reach agreement on issues of parental decision-making, parenting time, and residential arrangements for their children. Although many parents are initially reluctant to try mediation, most parents who are required to mediate discover that they like the process and are able to come to an agreement. The mediators in the Co-Parenting Mediation Program are assigned to a case for up to six months to encourage and ensure compliance with the agreed-upon visitation schedule.

## *Child Welfare Mediation*

Alternative methods of resolving disputes allow parties to settle legal matters outside the confines of formal court proceedings, creating opportunities for parties to have direct involvement in crafting solutions. Utah's Child Welfare Mediation program is a promising form of alternative dispute resolution which involves the use of a trained mediator to help parties (usually the parents, child welfare caseworker, and the child's legal advocate) reach a settlement which will protect the best interests of the child while acknowledging the concerns of all involved and using, to the extent possible, the resources of the family. This program assists the court by facilitating timelier settlements family members are more likely to support. Child welfare mediation can also provide participating families with an example of constructive problem solving.

## *Speeding Up the Resolution of Divorce Cases in the Second District Court*

In August 2000, the Second Judicial District implemented a domestic case management program using mediation to reduce the time from filing a domestic case to its disposition. Over one thousand divorcing parties have since met with the program manager in an attempt to settle divorce issues. The time from filing to disposition has been reduced 51%, creating a more streamlined process for litigants and a more efficient court system for taxpayers.



# Courts and the Community

Most people learn about the court system only when they become involved with it. This unfortunate fact means that many Utah citizens are unfamiliar with their court system, and have few avenues in which to educate themselves about the third branch of government. Judges and court staff increased their efforts this past year to develop opportunities for effective communication between the courts and the community.

*The mission of the Utah Courts is to provide the people an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.*

## *Community Court Forums*

Community court forums provide a mechanism for the courts to provide information to the public about court services and for the public to, in turn, provide feedback to the court. In partnership with various community groups, panels of court staff and others met with community groups several times during the past year to discuss issues of interest to the community. In one forum, the courts collaborated with the Salt Lake Community Action Program to bring information to members of the Spanish-speaking community.

*“Many of these families are new immigrants to our community, not familiar with and often fearful of our court system. Meeting with these residents in their own community settings, with leaders of their community present, gave them an opportunity to learn about our American court system — about their rights, about the new on-line services, how to access interpreter services and the availability of legal representation and mediation services.”*

*Sheila Walsh-McDonald, Advocate  
Great Salt Lake Community Action Center*

## *Specialized Courts*

In communities across our state, judges have been the catalysts for change and play an important leadership role in garnering resources to ensure that a system of services for individuals and families exists.

Judge Dennis Fuchs of the Third District Court in Salt Lake City regularly speaks to students in middle schools, high schools and the universities about the court system and about the drug court program he has created. He makes time in his busy schedule for these presentations because he believes in the drug court program and wants to share its successes with others. He says “It’s important that the public understand what we do. This is one way we can have contact with them, to let them know why we do certain things in the court system.”

Judge William Bohling, Third District Court, has developed a specialized mental health court to assist defendants who are troubled with mental health issues. Judge Bohling also volunteers to train other judges and professionals around the state in dealing with people who are mentally ill. Judge Bohling is committed to help rehabilitate mentally ill offenders and to offer services critically important to their success.



# Reaching Out to Youth

## *Who Wants To Be a Prisoner?*

Judge Thomas Kay, Second District Court, has developed an interactive presentation on CD-Rom entitled, "Who Wants to be a Prisoner?" and has presented it 30-40 times to schools in Second District. "The program is fun and interactive," says Judge Kay, "and it's a way to bring up difficult topics. Kids get to see what it might be like to go to prison, and the realities this entails. They learn there can be consequences to their behavior." Having a judge present this program is effective, Judge Kay believes, because they know he has sent people to prison. "I don't think I'm going to change the world, but this program gets kids talking and opens up the conversation."

## *Peer Courts*

A community-court forum, held with the Salt Lake Peer Court, focused on understanding the juvenile justice system. The audience was composed of students who volunteer with the Salt Lake Peer Court. Judge Ric Oddone, Judge Robert Yeates, and Sylvester Daniels, Chief Probation Officer, from Third District Juvenile Court joined with Dan Maldonado from the Division of Youth Corrections to provide information on the juvenile justice system.

*"Having the judges and others address [the students] allows them to see the importance of their work. It gives them a great awareness of what Juvenile Court does, and how Peer Court fits into the overall scheme of things."*

*Kathleen Zeitlin, Director  
Salt Lake Peer Court*

## *The Costs of DUI*

Judge Lyle Anderson, Seventh District Court, participates in a real-life enactment of a DUI accident and trial designed for high school students. Public safety officials in Grand County stage an accident with injuries, so students can observe what really happens, complete with body bags and fire fighters dragging bodies from cars. During the trial, students think about sentencing. "They get to see the people who have to decide what happens next, and the impact on the families when someone has died," says Judge Anderson. The activity is scheduled just prior to prom, for maximum impact on kids who may be drinking and driving. Judge Anderson's experience is that the "vast majority of people killed in DUI cases are people who have climbed into the car of a drunk driver." He hopes this outreach experience can make a difference in the lives of young people in Grand County.

## *The Education for Justice Project: Connecting the Courtroom and Classroom*

A recent National Study showed that:

- \* 90% of Americans can't describe the contents of the U.S. Constitution.
- \* 24% of Americans can't even name one constitutionally-protected right.
- \* 60% of Americans can't name all three branches of government.

The Education for Justice Consortium was created to combine the resources of the Utah State Bar, Law-Related Education and the Utah State Judiciary. The goal is to provide students with meaningful experiences with the justice system through the use of updated, timely and compelling teaching materials, judges as guest speakers and visits to the local courthouse. The Utah State Board of Education has mandated that beginning in school year 2003, high school seniors will be required to pass a core-curriculum course, "Government and Citizenship".

Using federal grant money, educational videos relevant to today's teens were created by the Utah State Courts. Real court cases conducted before real Utah judges evoke an emotional connection in kids. Students realize judges care about them. They learn the challenge of making good choices in the face of peer pressure. Through the scenarios in the videos, students learn that the law they may have viewed as oppressive actually protects their freedoms.

*"Educators enthusiastically support this inspiring effort to establish a relevant connection between the classroom and the courtroom."*

*Carolee Coleman  
Social Studies Director  
Utah State Office of Education*

*For more information about The Education for Justice Project and available materials, go to [www.utcourts.gov/edjustice](http://www.utcourts.gov/edjustice).*



# Using Technology

## *Improving Juror Lists*

Have you ever sorted your mail and found a letter for someone who hasn't lived at your address for years? In today's mobile society, keeping a mailing list up-to-date is a never-ending task, and the courts' master juror list is no exception. Twice each year, the names and addresses of potential jurors are updated from voter registration and the driver license records, but old addresses, undeliverable addresses and deceased persons' addresses often remain in the list. A newly instituted process promises to improve the quality of the master juror list.

In 2002, the 1.8 million names on Utah's master juror list were submitted to national change of address service for review and clean-up. The results were impressive. Addresses were standardized for 1.5 million names. Often this was simply adding the 4-digit extension to the zip code. In addition, over 40,000 addresses were identified as undeliverable and 9,163 persons on the list were identified as deceased. The cleaned-up juror list will be used for jury terms beginning January 2003. It is anticipated that time and costs associated with undeliverable juror qualification forms will decrease, and jury summonses will make their way to potential jurors in a more efficient manner.

## *Court Website Highlights*

**Opinions** – All opinions issued by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals since 1997. Users may sign up to receive e-mail notifications when opinions are issued.

<http://www.utcourts.gov/opinions>

**Directory** – Contact information for all courts in the state. <http://www.utcourts.gov/directory>

**How To** – Information on how to access court services, obtain legal assistance, file simple court cases, resolve traffic matters.

<http://www.utcourts.gov/howto>

**Online Court Assistance Program** – Online assistance in filling out documents for uncontested divorce and landlord tenant cases. <http://www.utcourts.gov/howto>

**Gallery of Judges** – Biographies of all judges serving Utah's communities.

<http://www.utcourts.gov/judgesbios>

### *Top Five Court Web Destinations*

1. Appellate Opinions
2. How To...
3. Know Your Courts
4. Court Rules
5. Court Directory

2002 Visitor Statistics  
Page Views: 6,500,316  
Users: 934,068

## *Improving the Juvenile Court Process*

This year, the Juvenile Court continued developing the Court Agency Records Exchange (CARE), a comprehensive, automated case management system. CARE will help ensure that children and families receive services in a timely manner and will allow judges, child welfare agencies, and the legislature to monitor how effectively the system is working. When completed, CARE will permit communication and data sharing among various state agencies and the court.

## *Improve Court Access*

The Utah State Courts website has approximately 2500 visitors per day. This year, the website changed its name from [courtlink.utcourts.gov](http://courtlink.utcourts.gov) to [www.utcourts.gov](http://www.utcourts.gov).

# The Organization of the Courts

## UTAH SUPREME COURT

*Five Justices: 10-year terms*

The Supreme Court is the “court of last resort” in Utah. It hears appeals from capital and first degree felony cases and all district court civil cases other than domestic relations cases. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction over judgments of the Court of Appeals, proceedings of the Judicial Conduct Commission, lawyer discipline, and constitutional and election questions.

## COURT OF APPEALS

*Seven Judges: 6-year terms*

The Court of Appeals hears all appeals from the Juvenile Courts and those from the District Courts involving domestic relations and criminal matters of less than a first degree felony. It also may hear any cases transferred to it by the Supreme Court.

## DISTRICT COURT

*Seventy Judges*

*Seven Court Commissioners*

District Court is the state trial court of general jurisdiction. Among the cases it hears are:

- Civil cases
- Domestic relations cases
- Probate cases
- Criminal cases
- Small claims cases
- Appeals from Justice Courts

## JUVENILE COURT

*Twenty-five Judges*

*One Court Commissioner*

Juvenile Court is the state court with jurisdiction over youths, under 18 years of age, who violate a state or municipal law. The Juvenile Court also has jurisdiction in all cases involving a child who is abused, neglected or dependent.

## JUSTICE COURTS

*One hundred-twenty Judges*

Located throughout Utah, Justice Courts are locally funded and operated courts. Justice Courts cases include:

- Misdemeanor criminal cases
- Traffic and parking infractions
- Small claims cases

# Court Governance

## *Utah Judicial Council*

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham *Utah Supreme Court*  
Justice Matthew B. Durrant *Utah Supreme Court*  
Hon. James Davis *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Judge Andrew A. Valdez *Third District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Ronald Hare *Justice Court*  
Judge Jerald L. Jensen *Justice Court*  
Judge Ben H. Hadfield *First District Court*  
Judge Scott N. Johansen *Seventh District Juvenile Court*  
Judge L. A. Dever *Third District Court*  
Judge Robert K. Hilder *Third District Court*  
Judge Gary Stott *Fourth District Court*  
Judge Clair Poulson *Justice Court*  
Judge Kay McIlff *Sixth District Court*  
C. Dane Nolan Esq. *State Bar Representative*  
Daniel J. Becker *State Court Administrator*

## *Board of Appellate Court Judges*

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham *Utah Supreme Court*  
Judge Russell W. Bench *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Judge Judith M. Billings *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Judge James Z. Davis *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Justice Matthew B. Durrant *Utah Supreme Court*  
Judge Pamela T. Greenwood *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Judge Norman H. Jackson *Presiding Judge, Utah Court of Appeals*  
Judge Gregory K. Orme *Utah Court of Appeals*  
Justice Leonard H. Russon *Utah Supreme Court*  
Justice Michael J. Wilkins *Utah Supreme Court*  
Matty Branch *Appellate Court Administrator*

## *Board of District Court Judges*

Judge Michael G. Allphin, Chair *Second District Court*  
Judge William W. Barrett *Third District Court*  
Judge Rand Beacham *Fifth District Court*  
Judge Donald Eyre *Fourth District Court*  
Judge Pamela G. Heffernan *Second District Court*

Judge Stephen Henriod *Third District Court*  
Judge Roger A. Livingston *Third District Court*  
Judge Howard Maetani *Fourth District Court*  
Judge David L. Mower *Sixth District Court*  
Judge Thomas Willmore *First District Court*  
D. Mark Jones *District Court Administrator*

## *Board of Juvenile Court Judges*

Judge Leslie D. Brown, Chair *Fourth District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Robert Yeates *Third District Juvenile Court*  
Judge L. Kent Bachman *Second District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Sterling B. Sainsbury *Fourth District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Paul Lyman *Sixth District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Larry E. Jones *First District Juvenile Court*  
Judge Kimberly Hornak *Third District Juvenile Court*  
Ray Wahl *Juvenile Court Administrator*

## *Board of Justice Court Judges*

Judge John Sandberg, Chair *Riverdale Justice Court*  
Judge Ronald R. Hare, Council Representative  
*Millard County Justice Court*  
Judge Deb Haveron *West Millard County Justice Court*  
Judge Timothy Haveron *Santaquin City Justice Court*  
Judge Jerald L. Jensen, Council Representative  
*Davis County Justice Court*  
Judge Michael Kwan *Taylorsville City Justice Court*  
Judge Kevin Nelson, Board Vice-Chair  
*Mantua Justice Court*  
Judge Jody Petry  
*Uintah County Justice Court*  
Judge Clair Poulson  
*Duchesne County Justice Court*  
Judge Elayne Storrs  
*Carbon County Justice Court*  
Richard Schwermer  
*Justice Court Administrator*

# Court Governance

## *Utah Judicial Council*

The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of the Utah State Courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services and judicial and non-judicial staff levels. The Judicial Council hold monthly meetings usually at the Matheson courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public and may be attended by interested parties. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to [www.utcourts.gov/knowcts/adm](http://www.utcourts.gov/knowcts/adm).

## *Administrative Office of the Courts*

The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities as outlined in Section 78-3-24 of the Utah Code. The State Court Administrator is assisted by appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators, and local court executives. Also assisting are personnel who work in the areas of human resources, public information, planning, finance, technology, judicial education, security, and general counsel. Mediators, a director of guardian ad litem and a capital law clerk are also based out of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

*More information on Utah's State Court System can be found at:* [www.utcourts.gov](http://www.utcourts.gov)

# Court Facilities

## *New Court Facility Opens in American Fork*

In September of 2002, a new, three-story courts and police building opened in American Fork. The facility, a joint project between the courts and the city, replaces a smaller structure west of the new building. The court section of the new building includes two courtrooms, judges chambers, clerk and probation offices and a file room. American Fork holds a 20-year lease with the state on the courts portion of the building.



# Awards and Honors

**Diana Pollock**, Administrative Assistant and Legal Secretary,  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
*Meritorious Service Award*, Utah State Courts

**Judge Pamela T. Greenwood**, Utah Court of Appeals  
*Dorothy Merrill Brothers Award for the Advancement of Women  
in the Legal Profession*, Utah State Bar

**Chief Justice Richard C. Howe**, Utah Supreme Court  
*President's Distinguished Service Award*, Utah State Bar

**Hon. Jeril B. Wilson**, Fourth District Juvenile Court  
*Judge of the Year*, Utah State Bar

**Jerome Battle**, Information Technology Director,  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
*Utah CIO's E-government Award*

**Marilyn (Matty) Branch**, Court Executive,  
Utah Supreme Court  
*Salt Lake Area Mentor of the Year*

**Alyson Brown and Second District Court Clerks** - Farmington  
*Distinguished Service Award*, Davis County Bar

**Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness**  
*Annual Public Service Award*, Department of Corrections

**Kathy Elton**, Mediation Director,  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
*Community Builder Award*

**Heather MacKenzie-Campbell**, Audit Manager,  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
*Justice Courts' Amicus Curiae (Friend of the Court) Award*

**Taanya Ramirez**, Information Analyst,  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
*TAC Service Award*, Bureau of Criminal Identification

**Holly Ramsay**, Court Clerk, Sixth Judicial District  
*Customer Service Award*, Kane County Chamber of Commerce

**Marilyn (Matty) Branch**, Court Executive,  
Utah Supreme Court  
*Judicial Administration Award*, Utah State Courts

**John C. Baldwin**, Executive Director, Utah State Bar  
*Amicus Curiae (Friend of the Court) Award*,  
Utah State Courts

**Kevin L. Nelson**, Judge, Mantua Justice Court  
*Quality of Justice Award*, Utah State Courts

**Heather Hardy**, Probation Officer,  
Second District Juvenile Court - Farmington  
*Meritorious Service Award*, Utah State Courts

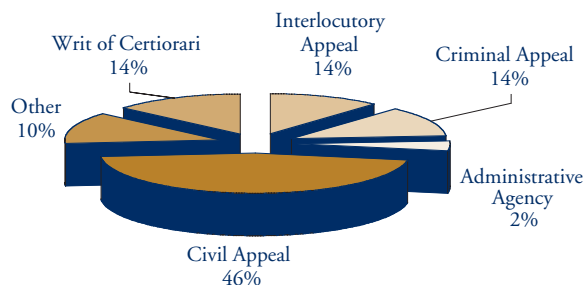
**Merriann Morris**, Lead Deputy Court Clerk,  
Fifth District Court - St. George  
*Meritorious Service Award*, Utah State Courts

# Fiscal Year 2002 Caseload

## FY2002 Supreme Court Caseload

Administrative Agency	10
Civil Appeal	244
Criminal Appeal	72
Interlocutory Appeal	72
Other	54
Writ of Certiorari	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>

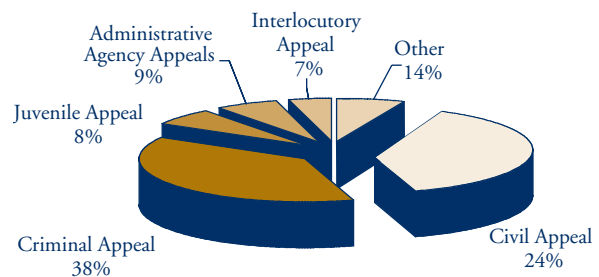
### FY2002 Supreme Court



## FY2002 Court of Appeals Caseload

Administrative Agency	67
Civil Appeal	175
Criminal Appeal	280
Interlocutory Appeal	52
Juvenile Appeal	58
Other	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>

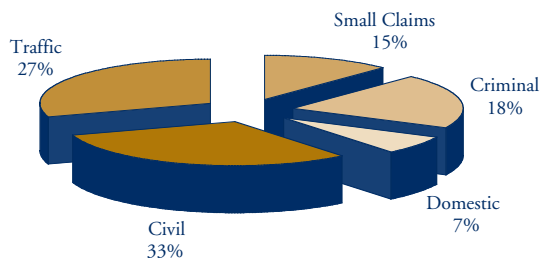
### FY2002 Court of Appeals



## FY2002 District Courts Caseload

Civil	97,793
Criminal	54,326
Domestic	21,167
Traffic	77,815
Small Claims	43,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,561</b>

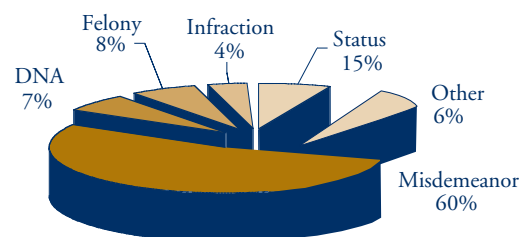
### FY2002 District Courts



## FY2002 Juvenile Courts Caseload

Dependency, Neglect & Abuse	3,316
Felony	4,029
Misdemeanor	28,105
Infraction	1,729
Status	7,069
Other	2,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,979</b>

### FY2002 Juvenile Courts



## FY2002 Justice Courts Caseload

Misdemeanor	65,188
Small Claims	8,595
Traffic	368,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>442,196</b>

### FY2002 Justice Courts

